

Tennessee has been using the method here described with more than usual success.

The method is as follows: a fresh specimen, cut to fit the herbarium sheet, is put on a glass plate covered with unthinned herbarium glue or paste. After all portions have been carefully pressed against the glue, it is placed on the herbarium sheet and the larger twigs fastened down with gummed tape. Two layers of medium weight cheese cloth are placed over the specimen. It is then inserted between several blotters and pressed under approximately 100 lbs. weight. After 2 or 3 weeks, during which time the blotters may be changed, the cheese cloth may be carefully removed, and the sheet is ready for the herbarium.

Although some leaves are lost in preparation by this method, the number retained averages 60 per cent or more, a much larger percentage than was retained in any procedure previously employed.—A. J. SHARP, The University of Tennessee.

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DWARF MISTLETOE ON WHITE PINE.—I am unable to find any reference to the occurrence of the dwarf mistletoe (*Arceuthobium pusillum* Peck) upon white pine (*Pinus Strobus* L.) and for that reason it seems desirable to record the collection of it upon what appears to be a new coniferous host-species. The collection was made at Hotel Champlain, Clinton county, New York, by Mr. G. V. Schwartz of the Forestry Department of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, in November, 1934, and the material, preserved in formalin, communicated to the New York State Museum by Mr. E. W. Littlefield of the New York State Conservation Commission. Data accompanying the collection indicates that it occurred associated with infestation on white spruce (*Picea canadensis* (Mill.) BSP.)—H. D. HOUSE, New York State Museum, Albany.

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